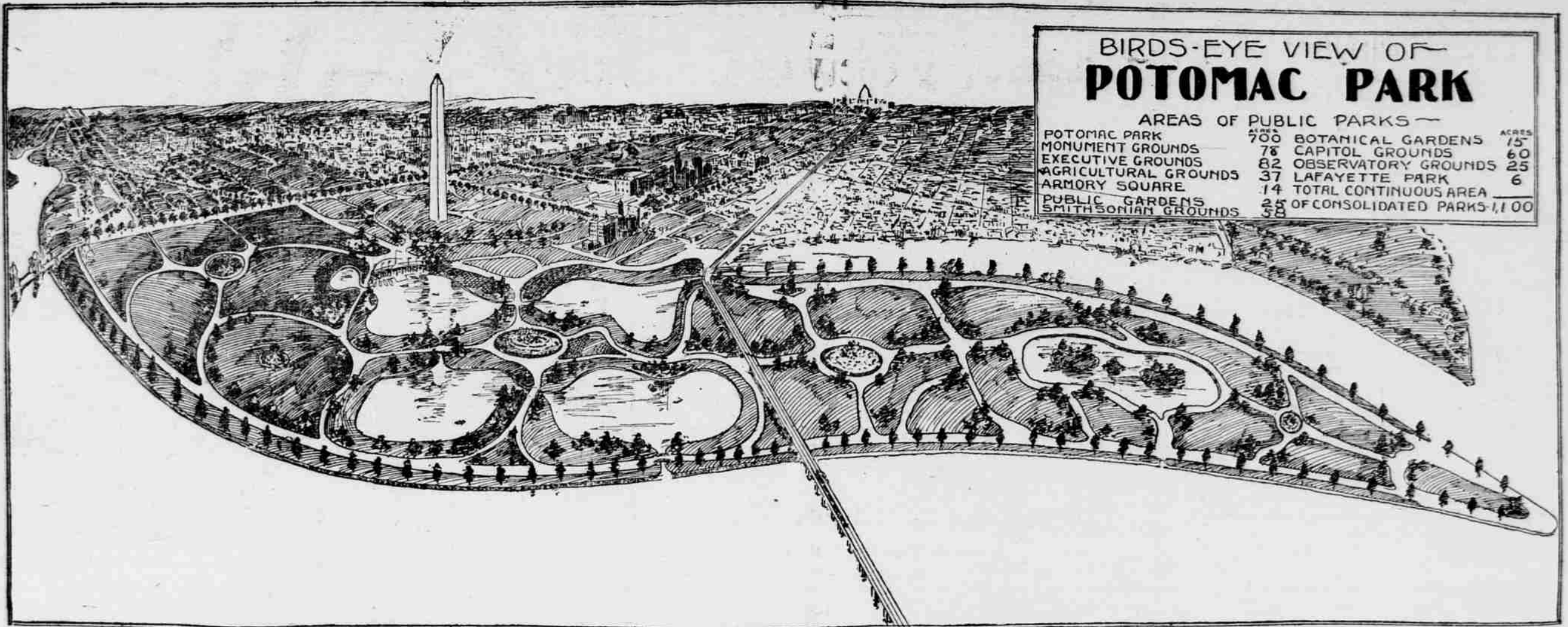


## POTOMAC PARK AS IT WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED



## BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF POTOMAC PARK

AREAS OF PUBLIC PARKS—		ACRES
POTOMAC PARK	700	
MONUMENT GROUNDS	78	
EXECUTIVE GROUNDS	62	
AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS	37	
ARMORY SQUARE	14	
PUBLIC GARDENS	28	
SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS	58	
BOTANICAL GARDENS	15	
CAPITOL GROUNDS	60	
OBSERVATORY GROUNDS	25	
LAFAYETTE PARK	6	
TOTAL CONTINUOUS AREA	1,100	
OF CONSOLIDATED PARKS	1,100	

The ground which Washingtonians are accustomed to regard as "the Flats," but which, by authority of Congress and the courts will be hereafter known as Potomac Park, contains 621 acres. It extends from East's Point with the course of the river to the Navy Yard, varying in width, but is at no point so narrow that it will not admit of profitable and artistic improvement.

The area is divided for convenience into three sections, the first embracing the reclaimed surface between East's Point and the sewer canal at the foot of Seventeenth street northwest; the second comprising the territory between Seventeenth street and the Long Bridge, and the third consisting of the area below the Long Bridge lying between the Washington and Virginia channels.

This great space is to be converted into a recreation ground for the benefit of the people. It will not only serve for the pleasure of the citizens of Washington, but will become an attraction to the people of the whole country when business pleasure calls them to the National Capital.

In a sense this large area has for years been a defensible ground, for it has required legal process and the power of the law, to say nothing of the vigilance of wide-awake and unselfish friends of the city, to keep it from passing into the possession of the railroads, and a large part of it has been for years the subject of litigation.

It cost the Government in one sum \$29,684 to quiet the title to the lots in the marsh known as the "Kidwell Meadows," and to certain other tracts above the Arsenal front from East's Point to the Arsenal grounds, which were in the possession of forty different claimants. If the hopes of the people of Washington are realized, Potomac Park will be the leading attraction of the capital. Its entire space will be in plain view from the channel of the river, and its extensive system of driveways and lakes will afford an equally good point of observation of the historic stream, from which it derives its name. Its area includes the lofty shaft erected in honor of Washington, the Arsenal grounds are most a part of it, and the proposed improvements will make of it a veritable garden-spot, where there has been for a hundred years a bare and dreary waste. The entire reclaimed area is protected on the water front by a substantial, well-built sea wall, the construction of which was begun in 1890, and is but just completed. There have been no plans formulated, as yet, for the future system of improvements to the park, but it is understood that the project will include a series of circles and squares and small reservations, all of which are to be ornamented with choice foliage plants and trees. There will be a driveway the full length of the park, winding its way among the shrubbery and artificial lakes, and affording a means of recreation unsurpassed in equal area anywhere in the District.

The adaptability of Potomac Park for public purposes was admitted when Washingtonians were asking Congress to locate the World's Columbian Exposition here. There was ground enough available and easily accessible in the vicinity of the Washington Monument and between the Long Bridge and Annapolis Bridge for the erection of all the buildings Chicago found necessary for that purpose, and, in addition, for the future system of improvements to the park, but it is understood that the project will include a series of circles and squares and small reservations, all of which are to be ornamented with choice foliage plants and trees. There will be a driveway the full length of the park, winding its way among the shrubbery and artificial lakes, and affording a means of recreation unsurpassed in equal area anywhere in the District.

The process of raising the park grounds to the required height is accomplished by depositing upon them then the dirt obtained by the dredging of the channels, which are being widened and deepened for the benefit of navigation. The flats above Long Bridge are to be thus raised

to a height of three feet above the flood line of 1877, while below the bridge the middle line of the area is to be filled up to the same height, but the flats are to slope each way to a height of six feet above low tide at the margin of the fill, and an ample system of drainage will thus be provided.

The proposition for river improvement includes a provision for the rebuilding of Long Bridge at an early day, with wide spans, upon piers, offering the least possible obstruction to the flow of water, and the interception of all sewage now discharged into the "Washington channel" and its conveyance to the James Creek sewer canal, thus freeing the park from the annoyance of noxious odors.

In general terms, Col. Allen says, in his last annual report, the present height of the reclaimed area above low tide may be

stated as follows: Section 1, from seven to eleven feet; section 2, from ten to twelve feet, and section 3, from six to twelve feet. The total amount of material required to build the flats to that height was about 12,000,000 cubic yards. Included in the area of section 2 is a small tidal reservoir, embracing a little more than seven acres, which has been set apart for District use as a bathing place, where it is expected there will be provided in the early future all of the appointments of a first-class beach. An appropriation for the initial work has been made by Congress, and the improvements are under way.

As soon as authority is given, Col. Allen expects to prepare the plans upon which Potomac Park is to be beautified and modernized, the execution of which depends upon the liberality of Congress.

The recommendations and petitions have been put in a neat box of convenient size with separate compartments, in which are placed envelopes containing each its separate class of endorsements. The box is supplied with an index in the lid, which makes it easy to refer in a moment to any given endorsement. It is believed by Mr. Pease's friends that President McKinley will appreciate this business-like arrangement, which shows high appreciation of the value of time. The whole is complete in every detail.

Mr. Pease is very strongly endorsed, particularly by the labor unions.

## PRUDENT LORD SALISBURY

### Has Guided the Ship of State Through Troubled Waters.

## THE WRONG HEADED KAISER

### Many Conservatives Would Approve a War With Russia as a Final Arbitration of the Eastern Situation—Subscriptions for the Loving Cup for Bayard.

London, March 13.—Gleaning opinions upon Lord Salisbury's Greece-Cretean policy from all possible quarters, it is discovered that the balance of opinion in the lobbies of the House of Commons, in the leading London and provincial clubs and in what diplomatic circles are accessible, is decisively in his favor. Even among the radicals, who naturally contend that the English government might have taken a better way to satisfy the prevalent feeling for the Greeks, it is admitted that Lord Salisbury is acting with infinite tact and prudence. His own sentiments are known to be more with Greece than Turkey, and if all the difficulties he has had to meet and continue to encounter were publicly known he would get more credit for statesmanship which is at once Christian and politic. His own and Mr. Curzon's declaration in Parliament are necessarily lacking in respect of some of the most important diplomatic developments arising since the Greece-Cretean situation became acute.

The Cretean blue book disclosed negotiations only up to the end of September, and on many of the most vital matters on which Lord Salisbury and the chiefs of the European powers have been at issue since then there is still no official declaration. The foreign office has, however, permitted some part of the past and pending negotiations to transpire, which lights some hidden corners of the European "concert" policy, and if the British government could furnish a blue book up to date, it would be shown that Lord Salisbury has been endeavoring to get the best terms for Greece compatible with any possible maintenance of the so-called concert and that his main and most uncompromising opponent has been the German emperor.

Lord Salisbury desired that the Greek troops should not be withdrawn from Crete till the scheme of autonomy was promulgated and partly acted upon, and that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops should be simultaneous. The Kaiser took the initiative in insisting upon the Greek troops withdrawing under no pledge as to the addition of the Turkish regiments or the retirement of the Sultan's soldiers. Lord Salisbury suggested that the scheme of autonomy should include the appointment of a Greek prince—Prince George, or other as governor of Crete, with power to appoint his own council to conduct the administration, and again on the initiative of Germany the proposal has been practically rejected.

It is no longer a secret that the German Emperor, whether out of personal sympathy with a despot and contempt for a constitutional regime or actuated only by a wrong-headed policy, is with the Sultan. He has departed from the straight line of diplomatic observance and violated diplomatic confidence by personally communicating to the Sultan the various phases of the negotiations between the powers and his own effective intervention on behalf of the Sultan. In official quarters here it is believed that if the European powers can be got to leave Greece to the tender mercies of the Turk the powers will form a ring around Greece and let King George's small army fight it out with the overwhelming forces which the Porte can bring into the field. The Liberal leaders in Parliament are not ignorant of these facts and know that they are paralyzed in attacking Lord Salisbury on the ground that he lacks sympathy with Greece.

If they ventured upon challenging his policy, a tentative and prudent one, by a vote of censure, they would fail to get

the support of many Liberal members and would stuff themselves before the country. A distinctive policy of their own is not even within sight of the Liberal leaders. If the Liberals were in power and threw Great Britain on the side of Greece, a European war would follow in which England would have no allies. Even as it is, Lord Salisbury may soon be compelled to openly denounce the powers' coercion of Greece. According to the St. James Gazette, many conservatives would approve of a war with Russia as a final arbitration on the Eastern question, including Greece.

The farewell banquet which the London Chamber of Commerce offered to Mr. Bayard, and which had to be postponed owing to his sudden call to visit the queen, at Windsor, will probably be given about the 20th instant.

Money is coming in freely for the purchase of the loving cup to be given to Mr. Bayard by Americans residing in England. The cup will be of massive wrought gold, bearing national and peace emblems, and surmounted by a bust of the ambassador, modeled from life, by Miss Stillman. The whole will rest upon a delicately forked silver base. The cup, itself, is now being made in New York, by one of the best firms of gold workers, from the designs of Mr. Henry S. Welcome, chairman of the American Society. It will be manufactured exclusively from American gold and silver.

**DRIVERS STOLE THE GOODS.**  
Joseph Williams Accused of House-breaking and Grand Larceny.  
For more than a year past the People's Dispatch Company has been missing valuable packages of goods which have been expressed here and consigned to various merchants and entrusted to its expressmen to deliver. Detective Harrigan, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested Joseph H. Williams, colored, a driver in the employ of the company, who is believed to be responsible for the various losses.

Manager J. E. Wallace, of the company, stated last night that during the past few months goods to the value of over \$500 had been stolen, and every possible effort made to apprehend the thief, but without success until yesterday. The goods stolen have been principally groceries and cigars, which could easily be sold for cash.

Detective Harrigan yesterday recovered a consignment of \$50 worth of fine cigars and fifteen pounds of tea, worth \$19, the latter being one-half of a thirty-pound chest recently stolen from the cars in the Baltimore and Ohio yards. The tea Williams held sold to a groceryman named Lenton, who keeps a store at Third and D streets southwest. Williams is held on the charge of grand larceny and house-breaking.

He is a brother of Williams, who killed Policeman William Adler several years ago at Senning station by hitting him on the head with a brick.

**Washout Causes a Wreck.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., March 13.—A washout on a branch line at Cold City, Ga., today, caused the wreck of a switch engine and the death of the engineer, J. L. Stewart. Fireman Cogle received internal injuries that will prove fatal. The locomotive plunged down a steep embankment. The firebox emptied its contents upon the prostrate engineer, who was burned to death, begging piteously for the fireman to end his sufferings by killing him, but the latter was pinned beneath the engine and was forced to see his fellow-trainman die before his eyes.

## THE RAID ON MR. MCKINLEY

### Army of Politicians Marching Onto the White House.

## LARGE DELEGATION OF "EX'S"

### Senators and Representatives Kept the President Busy in the Morning and Others Less Distinguished Occupied All His Time During the Early Part of the Afternoon.

The White House was crowded with visitors yesterday. The rush of Senators and Representatives was early and strong. It lasted until nearly noon, when the visitors, other than members of Congress, began to arrive in force. In the afternoon the list of those who were received by the President was comparatively small, but occupied him until 4:30, when he went out for his daily walk.

Senators Mason and Culbert, of Illinois, were the first callers. "Oom Jack" Gowdy, of Indiana, who claims to have the Paris consularship "haggled," at the head of a delegation from his State, was far up in the line. Ex-Representative John R. Thomas, of Illinois, who is one of the most prominent among forty applicants for the position of First Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was also among the early visitors.

The Minnesota delegation, headed by Senators Nelson and Davis, called in a body to press the claims of L. P. Hunt for the position of Public Printer. They were informed that the nomination will be made in a few days, but no intimation was given as to who the nominee will be.

Senator Culbert, of South Dakota, refused to credit the story of J. Clay Evans' appointment to be Commissioner of Pensions, and yesterday again asked the President to give him the place.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Findley, a vigorous advocate of civil service reform, called to pay his respects to the President. Sir Julian Pauncefote, exercising his prerogative as an ambassador, came personally to the White House to see the President, and when he did not find him in the Blue Room, where ambassadors are received, went upstairs to obtain entrance to the President's office through the Cabinet room.

There were a number of Democrats among the President's visitors, including Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has not been in the White House for over five years; his new colleague, Senator Pettus; Senator Cockrell, Senator Murphy, Representative McClellan, and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright of the Senate.

Ex-Representative Frank Aldrich of Chicago, who is asking the appointment of minister to Belgium, saw the President for about ten minutes. With Mr. Aldrich was his successor in Congress, J. R. Mann.

Ex-Representative Smalls of South Carolina, leading a delegation of about twenty colored people, and seeking places, was forced to sit in the hall for almost an hour before going to the President's room. When Smalls did get to the President he carried with him a huge bundle of papers, which he held high above his head and marched with a military air, as if to say he wanted quick action on all the offices in South Carolina.

Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, was again at the White House today, but he did not see the President. The impression prevails that a place in the diplomatic service will be given him.

Ex-Representative Poole of New York, who is asking for the Commissioner of Pensions, came very late. Mr. Poole will ask for the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, in the event he does not get first place.

John Hay, who is booked for minister to London, saw the President for some minutes. It is generally understood that Mr. Hay's name will be sent to the Senate on Monday with the others, and in the list will more than likely be the name of John A. Logan, Jr., as minister to Austria.

At 12 o'clock the "plain people" were admitted to the President's private room. The crowd was very large. Handshakes with them, many of them leaving with the President papers containing their applications for places.

H. L. Work, of Indiana, called, who is a candidate for Public Printer, saw the President. Mr. Work has the endorsement of a majority of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation and ex-Senator Cameron. Mr. Work thinks his chances are

good, notwithstanding there are three applicants for the place from his State.

A delegation of colored people, consisting of W. C. Cox, S. E. Jones, George Parker, J. L. Keen, F. C. Myers, R. H. Lewis and John Lee, saw the President in the interest of Chapin Brown for District Commissioner.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, late of Virginia, but now of New York, called. Mr. Wise's call was for the purpose of talking over Virginia appointments. Mr. Wise has his knife sharpened for Mr. Bowdoin, of Norfolk, who is also ambitious to control the State patronage.

A unique application for appointment to be Public Printer will be presented to the President early this week. It will come from the New England candidate, Mr. B. Pease, editor of the Worcester Reporter, and will be brought to President McKinley's attention by Senator Aldrich of the Rhode Island delegation, as the sylvan delegation and ex-Senator Cameron. Mr. Work thinks his chances are

# House & Herrmann's Enterprise

Has struck a mine of advantage that will put the best of qualities in your hands at very near the maker's cost. The sale opens tomorrow morning bright and early.

## CASH OR CREDIT.

### Iron Beds.

We have talked about our Metal Beds before, but when you have a good thing for sale, you don't want to repeat it. You want to sell it. We have an Iron Bed just look at our line that starts at \$4.49. There cannot be better values offered you by anybody.

### Fancy Parlor Tables.

A solid Oak Parlor Table, neatly finished and useful for a score of services—at the special price of \$3.95. We have 100 other styles and grades to select from.

### Solid Oak Sideboards.

These special sideboards have beveled plate mirrors, and are one of the biggest bargains you ever bought even here. The price on this occasion is \$7.11. We have at least 25 styles of sideboards all together.

### Straw Mattings and Carpets.

No doubt about it, here's the largest and best selection of Floor Coverings in the country. We will show you styles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Anybody in grades that nobody else offers at such low prices as we are offering. The worst thing you could do to buy cheap carpets is just because they are cheap. Come to us and you will pay as little as a value can be sold for—and have an immense assortment of patterns to choose from. Straw Mattings and Carpets. We are selling in the roll at 10c yd. All mattings are laid free.

### Bed Lounges, Folding Beds, etc.

Seek where you will, you cannot find a line of these conveniences equal to ours, and if you want one you certainly ought to see us about it. Just now we can sell you a Spring Bed Lounger, with woven wire bottom and Brussels carpet cover for only \$9.87.

### Chamber Sets.

Every popular style of Chamber Set will be found here. Oak, Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, etc. We have the very best that money can buy, and the very best you can buy with your money, whatever you want to spend. As a starter we will sell you a solid Oak Set, full size, for \$12.97.

### Chiffoniers.

An unusually big line in the house at this time. And all the different woods are represented. As a special six-drawer Chiffonier for \$4.32. We have also a complete line of Table Commodes, just the thing for parlor bedrooms. A table cover will disguise them so nobody can tell them from any parlor table. All prices.

### Mattresses.

Just a hint at what you can do in this line here at the Complete Store. A 40-pound genuine hair mattress for only \$5.36.

### Fancy Rockers.

Pay particular attention to this offering. It is a real exception. Full quartered Oak Rocker, with leather seat. It would be a cheap chair at any other store. We haven't many of them—while they last. \$1.89.

### Solid Oak Extension Tables.

Not an ash table, but a solid elm table, but a good, substantial Solid Oak Table, fully guaranteed. Special price. \$3.47.

### Hall Stands.

If you do not own a Hall Rack now is your chance. If you haven't one of the latest style now is your chance, too. Oak or Mahogany finish. Hangers. We will sell you a nice one with beveled French plate mirror for \$4.12.

### Parlor Suites.

If we have got the lead in any one line more than another, it's in Parlor Suites. We have got one entire floor full and a reserved stockroom filled as well. Frame and overstuffed. Oak, mahogany, silk, and tapestry covered. There are all grades, from the cheapest good to the richest best, and it is a display that is worth seeing, whether you are ready to buy or not. We want to make a special offering of a lot of mahogany-finished parlor suites, covered in excellent grade of American damask, 5 pieces complete for only \$14.97.

### Dining Chairs.

We have got a big line of Dining Chairs at all grades and in all grades—but the great big value that we want you to specially consider is solid Oak, with cane seat, for 98c.

### Ingrain Remnants.

We have just got hold of another large lot of Ingrain Remnants of all-wool and Union Ingrains. They will average about 1-1/4 yards long and are yard wide. Make excellent rugs and washup mats on sale tomorrow morning for your choice at 24c ea.

### Baby Carriages.

We receive our supply of Baby Carriages from the three best manufacturers in this country. The baby days are almost here and baby should be out as early as possible. Don't wait until the last minute—come in and look our assortment over—full is a big one, and the prices start at \$3.47.

### Refrigerators.

Another thing you are going to need before a great while and we want to put in a word for the stock that we shall show you. You will find that we will do better by you, as usual, than anybody else—we are in a position to. We carry the best brands—and the prices are very low.

### Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Etc.

Just take some prices as guides to the advantages of coming here for all such things. Decorated Tea Sets of 16 pieces—\$8.75 would be very low for them—special price. \$2.87.

### Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Etc.

16-piece Decorated Teapots, new and unused, and in all grades—but the great big value that we want you to specially consider is solid Oak, with cane seat, for 98c.

### Revolving Book Cases.

We have a line of these very serviceable pieces of furniture, that we are going to let out at very much less than they are actually worth. If you have the slightest use for one now is your chance.

# HOUSE & HERRMANN,

## Liberal Furnishers, Corner 7th and I Streets